AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

This listing of claims will replace any prior listing of claims.

1 - 43. (Canceled).

44. (Previously presented) A method for inhibiting immunoglobulin production comprising contacting T-cells with an antibody that specifically binds to a protein specifically recognized by monoclonal antibody MR1 produced by the hybridoma having ATCC Accession No. HB 11048.

45. (Canceled)

46. (Previously presented) A method for inhibiting activation of B-cells comprising contacting T-cells with an antibody that specifically binds to a protein specifically recognized by monoclonal antibody MRl produced by the hybridoma having ATCC Accession No. HB 11048.

47. (Canceled)

48. (Canceled)

49. (Canceled)

50. (Previously presented) A method for inhibiting immunoglobulin production in an animal comprising the step of administering to the animal, in an amount effective to inhibit immunoglobulin production, an antibody that specifically binds to a protein specifically recognized by the monoclonal antibody MRl produced by the hybridoma having ATCC Accession No. HB 11048.

51. (Canceled)

52. (Previously presented) A method for inhibiting activation of B-cells in an animal comprising administering to the animal, in an amount effective to inhibit activation of B-cells, an antibody that specifically binds to a protein specifically recognized by monoclonal antibody MR1 produced by the hybridoma having ATCC Accession No. HB 11048.

53. (Canceled)

54. (Previously presented) The method of any one of claims 44, 46, 50, and 52 , wherein the antibody is selected from the group consisting of monoclonal antibodies, chimeric antibodies, human antibodies, and fragments thereof that specifically bind to a protein specifically bound by the MR1 antibody produced by the hybridoma having ATCC Accession No. HB 11048.

55. (Previously presented) The method of any of claims 44, 46, 50, and 52, wherein the antibody is conjugated to a moiety selected from the group consisting of an enzyme, a toxin, a growth factor, a lymphokine, an anti-proliferative agent, an alkylating agent, an anti-metabolite, an antibiotic, a vinca alkaloid, a platinum coordinated complex, a radioisotope, and a fluorescent compound .

56. (Previously presented) The method of any one of claims 44, 46, 50, and 52, wherein the antibody is conjugated to a therapeutic agent .

57. (Previously presented) The method of any of claims 50 and 52, wherein the animal is a mammal.

58. (Previously presented) The method of any of claims 50 and 52, wherein the animal is a human.

59. (Canceled)

60. (Previously presented; allowed) A method for inhibiting immunoglobulin production comprising contacting T-cells with a composition comprising monoclonal antibody MR1 produced by the hybridoma having ATCC Accession No. HB 11048, and fragments thereof that specifically bind to a protein specifically bound by the MR1 antibody.

61. (Previously presented; allowed) A method for inhibiting activation of B-cells comprising contacting T-cells with a composition comprising monoclonal antibody MR1 produced by the hybridoma having ATCC Accession No. HB 11048, and fragments thereof that specifically bind to a protein specifically bound by the MR1 antibody.

62. (Canceled).

63. (Previously presented; allowed) A method for inhibiting immunoglobulin production in an animal comprising the step of administering to the animal, in an amount effective to inhibit immunoglobulin production, a composition comprising monoclonal antibody MR1 produced by the hybridoma having ATCC Accession No. HB 11048, and fragments thereof that specifically bind to a protein specifically bound by the MR1 antibody.

64. (Previously presented; allowed) A method for inhibiting activation of B-cells in an animal comprising administering to the animal, in an amount effective to inhibit activation of B-cells, a composition comprising monoclonal antibody MR1 produced by the hybridoma having ATCC Accession No. HB 11048, and fragments thereof that specifically bind to a protein specifically bound by the MR1 antibody.

65. (Canceled)

66. (Previously presented; allowed) A method for inhibiting immunoglobulin production comprising contacting T-cells with a human antibody comprising a binding fragment of monoclonal MR1 antibody produced by the hybridoma having ATCC Accession No. HB 11048, wherein the binding fragment specifically binds to a protein specifically bound by the MR1 antibody.

67. (Previously presented; allowed) A method for inhibiting activation of B-cells comprising contacting T-cells with a human antibody comprising a binding fragment of monoclonal MR1 antibody produced by the hybridoma having ATCC Accession No. HB 11048, wherein the binding fragment specifically binds to a protein specifically bound by the MR1 antibody.

68. (Canceled)

69. (Previously presented; allowed) A method for inhibiting immunoglobulin production in an animal comprising the step of administering to the animal, in an amount effective to inhibit immunoglobulin production, a composition comprising a human antibody comprising a binding fragment of monoclonal MR1 antibody produced by the hybridoma having ATCC Accession No. HB 11048, wherein the binding fragment specifically binds to a protein specifically bound by the MR1 antibody.

70. (Previously presented; allowed) A method for inhibiting activation of B-cells in an animal comprising administering to the animal, in an amount effective to inhibit activation of B-cells, a composition comprising a human antibody comprising a binding fragment of monoclonal MR1 antibody produced by the hybridoma having ATCC Accession No. HB 11048, wherein the binding fragment specifically binds to a protein specifically bound by the MR1 antibody.

71. (Canceled)

72. (Previously presented; allowed) A method for inhibiting immunoglobulin production comprising contacting T-cells with a chimeric antibody comprising a binding fragment of monoclonal MR1 antibody produced by the hybridoma having ATCC Accession No. HB 11048, wherein the binding fragment specifically binds to a protein specifically bound by the MR1 antibody.

73. (Previously presented; allowed) A method for inhibiting activation of B-cells comprising contacting T-cells with a chimeric antibody comprising a binding fragment of monoclonal MR1 antibody produced by the hybridoma having ATCC Accession No. HB 11048, wherein the binding fragment specifically binds to a protein specifically bound by the MR1 antibody.

74. (Canceled).

75. (Previously presented; allowed) A method for inhibiting immunoglobulin production in an animal comprising the step of administering to the animal, in an amount effective to inhibit immunoglobulin production, a composition comprising a chimeric antibody comprising a binding fragment of monoclonal MR1 antibody produced by the hybridoma having ATCC Accession No. HB 11048, wherein the binding fragment specifically binds to a protein specifically bound by the MR1 antibody.

76. (Previously presented; allowed) A method for inhibiting activation of B-cells in an animal comprising administering to the animal, in an amount effective to inhibit activation of B-cells, a composition comprising a chimeric antibody comprising a binding fragment of monoclonal MR1 antibody produced by the hybridoma having ATCC Accession No. HB 11048, wherein

the binding fragment specifically binds to a protein specifically bound by the MRl antibody.

77. (Canceled)

78. (Previously presented; allowed) A method for inhibiting immunoglobulin production comprising contacting T-cells with an $F(ab')_2$ fragment of monoclonal MR1 antibody produced by the hybridoma having ATCC Accession No. HB 11048.

79. (Previously presented; allowed) A method for inhibiting activation of B-cells comprising contacting T-cells with a chimeric antibody comprising an $F(ab')_2$ fragment of monoclonal MR1 antibody produced by the hybridoma having ATCC Accession No. HB 11048.

80. (Canceled).

81. (Previously presented; allowed) A method for inhibiting immunoglobulin production in an animal comprising the step of administering to the animal, in an amount effective to inhibit immunoglobulin production, a composition comprising an $F(ab')_2$ fragment of monoclonal MR1 antibody produced by the hybridoma having ATCC Accession No. HB 11048.

82. (Previously presented; allowed) A method for inhibiting activation of B-cells in an animal comprising administering to the animal, in an amount effective to inhibit activation of B-cells, a composition comprising an $F(ab')_2$ fragment of monoclonal MR1 antibody produced by the hybridoma having ATCC Accession No. HB 11048.

83. (Previously presented) A method for inhibiting immunoglobulin production comprising contacting T-cells with an effective amount of an antibody that binds an antigen that:

(a) is present on activated but not resting T-cells;

(b) has the same molecular weight as a protein precipitated by a CD40-immunoglobulin fusion protein (CD40-Ig), the CD40-Ig comprising the extracellular domain of a CD40 protein having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 and an extracellular domain at the site of fusion having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:3; and

(c) is pre-cleared by precipitation with the CD40-Ig;

wherein the antibody blocks binding of the CD40-Ig to activated T-cells and inhibits T-cell induction of B-cell activation.

84. (Previously presented) A method for inhibiting activation of B-cells comprising contacting T-cells with an effective amount of an antibody that binds an antigen that:

(a) is present on activated but not resting T-cells;

(b) has the same molecular weight as a protein precipitated by a CD40-immunoglobulin fusion protein (CD40-Ig), the CD40-Ig comprising the extracellular domain of a CD40 protein having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 and an extracellular domain at the site of fusion having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:3; and

(c) is pre-cleared by precipitation with the CD40-Ig;

wherein the antibody blocks binding of the CD40-Ig to activated T-cells and inhibits T-cell induction of B-cell activation.

85. (Previously presented) A method for inhibiting immunoglobulin production in an animal comprising the step of administering to the animal an effective amount of an antibody that binds an antigen that:

(a) is present on activated but not resting T-cells;

(b) has the same molecular weight as a protein precipitated by a CD40-immunoglobulin fusion protein (CD40-Ig), the CD40-Ig comprising the extracellular domain of a CD40 protein having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 and an extracellular domain at the site of fusion having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:3; and

(c) is pre-cleared by precipitation with the CD40-Ig;

wherein the antibody blocks binding of the CD40-Ig to activated T-cells and inhibits T-cell induction of B-cell activation.

86. (Previously presented) A method for inhibiting activation of B-cells in an animal comprising administering to the animal an effective amount of an antibody that binds an antigen that:

(a) is present on activated but not resting T-cells;

(b) has the same molecular weight as a protein precipitated by a CD40-immunoglobulin fusion protein (CD40-Ig), the CD40-Ig comprising the extracellular domain of a CD40 protein having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 and an extracellular domain at the site of fusion having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:3; and

(c) is pre-cleared by precipitation with the CD40-Ig;

wherein the antibody blocks binding of the CD40-Ig to activated T-cells and inhibits T-cell induction of B-cell activation.

87-89. (Cancelled)

90. (Previously presented) The method of any of claims 85 and 86, wherein the animal is a mouse.

91. (New) A method for treating an autoimmune condition in an animal comprising administering to the animal an effective amount of an antibody that binds an antigen that:

(a) is present on activated but not resting T-cells;

(b) has the same molecular weight as a protein precipitated by a CD40-immunoglobulin fusion protein (CD40-Ig), the CD40-Ig comprising the extracellular domain of a CD40 protein having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 and an extracellular domain at the site of fusion having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:3; and

(c) is pre-cleared by precipitation with the CD40-Ig;

wherein the antibody blocks binding of the CD40-Ig to activated T-cells and inhibits T-cell induction of B-cell activation.

92. (New) The method of claim 91, wherein the antibody is a monoclonal antibody.

93. (New) The method of claim 91, wherein the antibody is a chimeric antibody.

94. (New) The method of claim 91, wherein the antibody is a human monoclonal antibody.